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THE ROLL CALL.
The sound of a martial
And reverent tread,
Go forth to greet the dead,
And hush on every soul,
That listens in the silence,
While Memory calls the roll.
From battle-stained Antietam,
From Missionary Ridge,
From Gettysburg and Shiloh,
From mountain, plain and bridge,
They come who died as heroes,
They come from far or near,
And as the roll is counted
Each man makes answer: "Here!"
Not one of us is missing,
The ranks are full to-day,
In solid marching order,
They stand, a close array,
Their faces lit with courage
As in that long ago,
When for the love of country
They fell before the foe.

On every grave a garland
Of sweet May blooms is laid,
Till of the sad God's acre
A garden fair is made;
And ever with the living
By glad or sunny knoll,
The noble dead are marching
As Memory calls the roll.
They cannot be forgotten
To whom their comrades pay
The tribute of affection
On Decoration day.
Still dear to those who love them
Each loyal, faithful soul,
Will hear their answer: "Present!"
When Memory calls the roll.
—Helen Chaucer, in N. Y. Independent.



A KINDNESS THAT CAME BACK.
IN THE little hamlet of Brighton, up the creek in the region of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1861, there lived a poor family by the name of Redmond. A few months previous the father had been injured by a mine explosion, thus throwing the burden of supporting the family on four sons, all under twenty years of age.



"YOU SEE THE OLD SOLDIERS HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN MY DEAD."

After the fall of Sumter the three older boys hurried off to the nearest town to enlist in the defense of the country which was so dear to them. Ben, the youngest son, scarcely fourteen years old, with his heart filled with genuine patriotism, ran away from home, and, eluding pursuit, made his way unassisted to the camp on the Potomac.

"He'll be back when he finds out that boys of fourteen are not wanted in the ranks," said his father, when he learned what had become of him. But he was mistaken, for when the little fellow discovered that he could not enlist as a soldier, he determined to remain at the front and earn his bread by selling papers to the soldiers. His pluck won him unexpected success, and he was very proud to be able to send back substantial help to the needy ones at home.

About November 10, 1862, he left camp between New Baltimore and Warrenton, and made his way to Washington for a supply of papers. Having accomplished his object, he set out on horseback for the thirty-mile ride that lay between the capital and the camp. During his absence the union forces had changed position, and, unaware of the proximity of the enemy, he ran into the confederate picket-line, and he was at once conveyed to the headquarters of Gen. Stuart, and from that point he was hurried off to Libby prison in Richmond. Maj. Warner was in command of the prison at the time, and when the boy prisoner was brought into his presence he spoke kindly to him, and tried to make him as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. After enrolling his name the major asked him the customary questions concerning his

business, and inquired if he had any money or valuables concealed about his person. Poor, frightened Ben had managed to hide his money, about three hundred and fifty dollars, in his boots, but, not being used to evading the truth, he answered frankly that he had. "Let me have everything in your possession," returned the major, extending his hand as though he had no intention of being trifled with.

With quivering lips and tearful eyes Ben put his hand down into his boot-leg and drew out the roll of greenbacks and handed it to the major. Then, trying to choke back his sobs, he told of his invalid father, his overworked mother, and the helpless little ones at home, and explained that the money he carried was his soldier's wages that they had entrusted to him while in Washington, together with his own earnings, and that it was all to have been sent that very day to the desolate family away off in Pennsylvania. The major listened quietly to the sad story, and when it was finished he folded the boy's passes around the money and said: "When the time comes for you to leave this place, come to me and you shall have your money again."

Six weeks later Ben was paroled, and, repairing to the major's office to bid him good-by, the kind-hearted officer put the package into his hands, saying: "Here is your money, my boy, and I am glad that you will soon have a chance to send it to your mother. Good-by, and may God bless and take care of you."

The little fellow took the package gratefully, and was soon on his way to his northern home. His imprisonment had not crushed his ambition, however, and after a week's rest he returned to his old stamping ground, and was soon going his rounds as usual.

Two of his brothers were sent home in pine boxes before the war closed, but, except his brief sojourn in Libby, his experience in the army was not unpleasant, and when peace was declared he went home with enough money in his pocket to pay off the mortgage on the little house that had sheltered him from infancy. He afterwards worked his way through college, studied law, and in process of time took a high station in his chosen profession.

Several times in after years, during flying trips to Richmond, Ben made inquiries concerning Maj. Warner, his prison friend, but no one seemed to know what had become of him; so he finally gave up the search, though he never forgot the kindness he had received at an enemy's hand.

In the year 1893, Ben, Hon. Benjamin Redmond, went by invitation to Covington, Ky., to deliver the memorial oration on Decoration day. In his address he repeated the touching incident that had occurred at Libby prison, and afterwards, while the old veterans were strewing the graves of the dead heroes with flowers, an old man came to him and asked him to walk around to the other side of the cemetery to look at the grave in which his twin boys were buried. When they reached the rose-covered grave he said: "You



"YOU SEE THE OLD SOLDIERS HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN MY DEAD."

see the old soldiers have not forgotten my dead, although they wore the gray. They fell together at Lookout Mountain, and when I came here at the close of the war, I had their bodies brought here for burial." Then drawing back the wreath that covered the names, Mr. Redmond read: "Sacred to the memory of Arthur and Arnold Warner, this stone has been erected." Wiping the tears from his eyes the father said: "The story of a little scene in a southern prison, which you related this morning, took me back to those sad days, and the times when my brave boys were with me. I am the man to whom you referred in that incident, and I have brought you here to let you see what your people have done for me by remembering my dead."

Grasping the old man's bony hand, Mr. Redmond told him of the vain search he had been making for him in the years that had intervened since he had proven such a friend in a strange land, and asked if he could be of any service to him then.

The old man was too modest to tell of the poverty that had overtaken him in his declining days, but a visit to his humble home, where an invalid wife and two young daughters were depending on his daily toil for the necessities of life, convinced the great lawyer that his chance of returning the cup of cold water given him so long before, had indeed come.

Before leaving he arranged for the removal of the family to his own town, where a lucrative situation in his office enabled the old father to provide a comfortable home for his family and furnish him with the means of educating his daughters so as to prepare them for taking care of themselves.

"God never forgets! He never forgets!" exclaimed the grateful old man, when repeating the story. "He has said that even a cup of cold water given in His name shall be rewarded, and now He has fulfilled that promise to me." Ah! how many blessings go unclaimed because of the cup of cold water we fail to give!—Belle V. Chisholm, in United Presbyterian.

THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

A Plan for the Rehabilitation of the Animal by the Germans.

Germany, which feels the want of a reliable beast of burden in her East African territory, more than England, seems to have resolved on the redemption of the African elephant. Some time ago a German officer commenced a series of visits to the Indian "kiddies," and, after mastering so far as possible the Indian methods and system of catching and taming elephants, has hired a staff of experienced Indian catchers and trainers, and is to establish a government "elephant stud" in German East Africa. Commenting on the chances of the success of this enterprise Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, proprietor of the zoological gardens at Hamburg and New York, has contributed an interesting article to the Hamburger Nachrichten.

Mr. Hagenbeck's paper takes the form of a plan for the preservation of the African elephant. But with him preservation is merely the necessary preliminary to their redemption, for the probable success in which he gives reasons which should be very encouraging to those now pledged to the undertaking. Mr. Hagenbeck writes with authority on the subject. Out of two hundred African elephants brought to Europe in recent years he has imported one hundred and seventy, and many of these have remained in his zoological gardens at Hamburg and in America. With the histories of the rest since they passed into other hands he is perfectly familiar. He was recently able to tell the present writer the exact number of African elephants, and the owner of each, in the different countries of Europe, and he has a national insight into the ways and means of animal domestication. He gives it as his opinion that the general belief that "African elephants are not so strong as, and less easily tamed, than the Indian species, is wrong."

He maintains, on the contrary, that they are stronger, and at least as tractable, and as useful as beasts of burden or to be ridden as Indian elephants; and he claims to have convinced the Berlin Geographical society that this view was correct, as early as 1878, when he had a number of African elephants in that city.

It will be quite sufficient for practical purposes if a part only of these anticipations are realized. If the African elephant can be trained and made an obedient slave, it will be a factor of enormous importance in a district where the tactics fly stops all animal carriage, and where for generations human—that is, slave—transport has been the sole means of conveying goods from the interior to the coast. The African elephant may well answer this purpose without becoming such a marvel of intelligence and docility as his Indian relative. Moreover, he is not only as strong, but far stronger in mere physique than the Indian, the males being, on an average, two feet and the females one foot higher than the Asiatic species. Whether they have quite the same massive dry-horned body may be doubted; but for most purposes they will probably be even more serviceable as beasts of burden, and the question of general constitution would hardly arise in the case of animals used in their own country, as these would be in the German colonies.—London Spectator.

SLEEP AND INSOMNIA.
It is a Great Wonder That We Sleep as Much as We Do.
Sleep is a greater mystery than insomnia. We hear much of the latter state in these days. But it is more wonderful that we sleep so well than that we are occasionally wakeful. We hear more of sleeplessness than our forefathers did. It is a remarkable fact that in scarcely any of the older recognized text-books of medicine or physics is there any formal notice of insomnia per se. In later works, and especially in those devoted to treatment, the subject of insomnia does receive considerable attention. And every now and again the sleeplessness of a great man in the world of science or in that of politics reminds us that insomnia has its troubles, and of a sort which seldom attend the poor man. It is probable that this evil of wakefulness is more common than it used to be. The excitement, and especially the worries, of life multiply. Many of the arrangements of society are of a nature to drive away sleep. Even the very pleasures of life are so taken by many as to rob them of one of the greatest pleasures of all—an eight hours' sound sleep; for we maintain that this is what everybody should aim at. It may seem a long time to spend a third of one's life in sleep. But if the other two-thirds are used well there is little cause for blame. No rule for all can be laid down; but it would be well for most people in the intensive days in which we live to devote eight hours to the cultivation of the mood and act of sleep, and to resist the domination of all habits and fashions that are inconsistent with this purpose.—London Lancet.

Needed a Rest.
Collector—This is the twentieth time I've called with this bill.
Gilded Youth—Yes, and there are forty more, just like you, coming in day after day, to worry me about their miserable little bills. No wonder I'm all fagged out. Guess I'll take a run over to Europe to recuperate.—N. Y. Weekly.

—A man who understands nothing of agriculture, of trade, of human nature, of past history, of the principles of law cannot pretend to be more than a mere empiric in political legislation.—F. W. Robertson.



OKLAHOMA NEWS.

Tried the Wrong Man.

Two Perkins young men thought to have some fun by securing a traveling medicine vendor who went under the name of Captain Wild Jack. As he came along the road they sprang out and ordered him to hold up his hands. Instead of getting scared, he pulled a revolver and shot one of them dead and the other one only saved himself by taking to his heels and escaping in the brush.

They Left the Country.

Mrs. Stephenson and her brother-in-law, who lived southeast of Oklahoma City, skipped for parts unknown. A note left by the unworthy couple stated that it would be useless to look for them as they would die before they would be captured. Mrs. Stephenson was formerly a Mrs. Charles Miller, whose husband was sent to the penitentiary about three years ago for trying to beat the brains out of Mrs. Miller with a claw hammer. On his promise never to return to the territory Miller was paroled.

Stopped His Paper.

A special to the Wichita (Kan.) Eagle dated the 20. From Pawhuska, says: Colonel H. B. Freeman, acting Indian agent at this place, ordered the publication of the Wah-shah-She News, the newspaper at this place, stopped. The News has been making a fight on the Indian agent for his actions in regard to the confiscation of the lumber for, and stopping the construction of the bridge across the Arkansas river at Blackburn, O. T., and Colonel Freeman ordered the printers to stop work until Mr. Tinker, the editor, who is at Guthrie, returned.

Avenged Their Comrade's Death.

A number of associates and friends of Newcombe and Pierce, the territory outlaws who were betrayed by supposed friends and cowardly assassinated near Ingalls two weeks ago, have avenged the death of their comrades. John, Calvin and William Dunn were kidnaped by a number of the dead outlaws' friends and lynched. At the time of the killing, local detectives took on themselves the glory of the capture of the outlaws. However, the Duns, at whose house the outlaws stopped on the night of the killing, were charged with betraying them into their home under guise of friendship, and after getting the two desperadoes drunk, riddling them with bullets as they slept.

Minor News Notes.

The Kickapoo country is just big enough to make one fair sized county. The Kickapoo Indians knew what they were doing in selecting all the bottom land.
It costs \$180 to ship a carload of wire from St. Louis to Enid, more than the wire itself costs.
William Griffinstein, Burnett, struck oil in a well sunk on his farm, at a depth of 110 feet.
The 3-year old son of E. D. Kennedy, living seven miles west of Noble, was bitten by a mad dog.

Jack Stillwell, the pioneer of Oklahoma, was recently visited by Miss Esther White, of Bradrick, Pa.
The Yankton, S. D., government reservation was thrown open to settlers Thursday last. There was a great rush for claims.
An aged colored man named Green was found dead in his house near Edmond, Saturday last. He had been dead several days when discovered.

The Tecumseh Republican says that Judge Scott's decision on the Choctaw injunction contained 1,000,000 words. Not much, that would make 10,000 columns.
Old Chief Whirlwind before he died, declared that he wanted United States Deputy Marshal Madsen to succeed him as chief of his particular part of the tribe.

A Norman man during the cyclone two years ago lost his homestead application. It was recently picked up stained and yellow three miles from his home and returned to him.
The sooner business should not be applied to the Kickapoo country. There have been so many false alarms that nearly everybody in Oklahoma has been in there once or twice.

Colonel H. B. Freeman, acting Indian agent in the Osage country, has caused the arrest of all the surveying corps running a line across the reservation for the Kansas and Oklahoma Central railroad, though the company has a charter and right of way through the reservation, granted by congress.
A traveler engaged a room at a Perry hotel one night last week. Next day when the room was visited the man was missing and the bed was covered with blood and great pools of blood were on the floor. The man did not give any name when he paid for his bed and it is not known who he is or from whence he came.

Wichita Eagle: The compromise of the Brown divorce suit in Oklahoma, wherein Mrs. Brown receives a large sum of money in recompense for her husband dropping his false teeth into her soup, is satisfactory with the exception that Mrs. Brown ought to be given the further privilege of hitting Brown with a three foot club.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned By Telegraph and Mail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

On the 23d Secretary Carlisle made his speech on the financial question before the business men's convention at Memphis, Tenn., upward of 3,000 people being present. The meeting afterward adopted a set of resolutions embodying their views on the monetary question.

An engagement disastrous to the Cuban rebels was fought on the 21st in eastern Cuba, in which Jose Marti, who was proclaimed president of the revolutionary party, was killed, and his body positively identified.

The lower house of the Prussian diet on the 21st by a vote of 157 to 92 adopted the motion of Dr. Arendt, urging the government to take steps in favor of an international settlement of the currency question with the view of securing international bimetalism. The house also adopted an amendment proposed by Baron von Sedlitz, a member of the privy council, that Germany would only act in the matter in connection with Great Britain.

The United States supreme court gave its decision on the 20th on the inquiry law, declaring it unconstitutional in toto. Those against it were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras. Those for the law, Justices Harlan, White, Brown and Jackson. The majority declared it a direct tax because not apportioned according to representation.

The president has retired. Adm. Meade on his own application, and in doing so has administered a severe rebuke to him.

Secretary Carlisle opened the discussion of the question of sound money at Covington, Ky., on the 20th. The rush to hear the speaker was tremendous. An attempt was made to reserve seats for ladies, but it was given up when the pressure for admission by voters was felt. The beginning of the address, which was very long, was delayed by a street demonstration of considerable magnitude.

The Western Federation of Miners at Denver, Col., adopted resolutions supporting the principles of the Omaha populist platform, favoring the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, appealing to all branches of organized labor to unite for protection, concentrating efforts at the ballot to secure the election of the party pledged to work for the enactment of laws beneficial to the masses of the people and the repeal of all laws which placed capital above labor, and declaring that occupancy and use were the only title to land.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Mrs. Anna Annabel killed her husband at Chicago and then committed suicide. The tragedy was the result of jealousy on the part of Mrs. Annabel because of the attention shown by her husband to a young woman who had nursed him through a sickness while visiting in another state.

William Connell, who shot Sheriff George Dunham, of Montgomery county, Ga., who went to arrest him on a warrant for beating his wife, was hunted by a posse and found in a swamp near Dublin, Ga., and riddled with bullets.

The race for the claims in the Kickapoo reservation came off at noon on the 21st. Hundreds of women started, and exhibited the same amount of enthusiasm as the men. Every quarter section has from two to a half dozen claimants and long before night many settlers were turning back disgusted at the feebleness of the claims and the miserable quality of what there were.

Further details received at Madrid of the loss of the Spanish steamer Gravela, wrecked off Mantilla, Philippine islands, during a typhoon, showed that 168 persons were drowned. Only two of those on board were believed to have been saved.

A terrible accident took place on the part of W. C. Pyle, at Elkton, Md. Mr. Pyle, with a number of assistants, had been engaged for some days in removing stumps using dynamite cartridges for the purpose. A premature explosion occurred, hurling the men through the air. William Havelow was frightfully lacerated and partly dismembered and expired shortly after. Three others were injured.

A recent St. Petersburg dispatch stated that in the town of Koboueden 200 houses had been destroyed by fire and in the village of Kuchany 250 houses were also burned. During the conflagrations a total of fifty persons were killed and very many more were injured.

Near Klamath Falls, Ore., the Alger stage was recently stopped by masked robbers and all the passengers were made to turn over their valuables. The mail sacks and the express boxes were also robbed. The amount stolen was not known, but it was large.

The Henry McShane Manufacturing Co., at Baltimore, Md., has voluntarily raised the wages of its 1,000 employees 10 per cent.

Dispatches from points in North Dakota indicated that the frost on the night of the 18th was the severest in many years. Young wheat was frozen off to the ground in many localities. One report placed the damage as high as 70 per cent. Corn was believed to be ruined.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER MILLER has telegraphed all collectors of internal revenue to forward at once to his office all income tax returns. There has been collected about \$80,000 under the income tax law. Commissioner Miller, as soon as he is officially informed of the supreme court's decision, will, no doubt, take steps to refund all of the collections.

An explosion of a blast at the Smith & Eastman section on the drainage channel at Joliet, Ill., killed one white man and two negroes.

Two young men and four young women were paddling about on a raft on a pond near Edinburg, Ill., when it was overturned and one man and two women were drowned.

Huron McCulloch, formerly secretary of the United States treasury, died at Washington on the 24th. He was over 80 years of age.

Secretary Herbert will deliver the Memorial day oration at the cemetery at Washington, where are located the graves of many union soldiers who died in hospitals during the war, and where over 100 confederates, who were under the care of union hospitals, are buried. It is expected that the president and his cabinet will attend on the occasion.

During the parade of Ringling Bros.' circus at Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 23d, a runaway horse dashed into the crowd, killing Mrs. Elijah Lemay and injuring about twenty others more or less seriously.

Near Cheyenne, Wyo., a rear-end collision on the Denver Pacific railroad caused the death of Engineer Gray and Fireman Fuller.

FIFTEEN of the leading leather manufacturers of Newark, N. J., representing the largest owners of prepared leather in the United States, have sent out letters to dealers in every section of the country notifying them of an advance of from 50 to 100 per cent. on cured stock. The action, the circular stated, was made necessary because of the scarcity of green salted hides. A capital of \$10,000,000 was represented at the manufacturers' meeting.

The Opera House block, the Vivant hotel and several other buildings of Antioch, Wis., were swept away by fire on the 23d. A number of hotel guests had to jump from the windows and several received severe bruises in consequence.

FRANZ VON SHUPE, one of the most popular of light opera composers, died recently at Vienna. He had been ill a long time.

At the Monongah mine at Wheeling, W. Va., a Pole carelessly ignited a can of powder and a terrible explosion followed. The smoke was driven through the mine and suffocated four miners and seriously affected quite a number of others.

Fire broke out in the tobacco and cigar factory known as the Flor de Fimas, at Havana, which contained a large amount of stock, and damage estimated to the amount of \$150,000 was done. While fighting the fire eighteen firemen were injured, two of whom will die.

A terrific report and concussion, which was distinctly felt at San Francisco and at towns around the bay for a distance of 40 miles, was caused by an explosion in the nitro-glycerine and mixing houses of the California powder works at Pinola. The crew of the glycerine house, five in number, and nine Chinese were all killed and their bodies scattered in pieces along the road for a mile.

The country seat fight which has been in progress in Pottawatomie county, Ok., for some time was reported as suiting a bad condition. Both approaches to the courthouse were blown up by dynamite recently, doing much damage.

At the interstate drill at Memphis, Tenn., on the 21st the prizes were awarded as follows: Class A—Thurston rifles, Omaha, first; Morton cadets, second; Sealey rifles, third. Class B—Morton cadets, first; Thurston rifles, second. Class C—Thurston rifles, first; Morton cadets, second. The Thurston won the Galveston cup.

THE LATEST.

WICHITA, Kan., May 26.—Charles Parker, a prisoner from Ashland, Kan., brought here by Sheriff Ravenscroft, and placed in the Wichita hospital, by him, escaped and has not yet been recaptured. He was severely wounded at the time of his arrest several weeks ago in Oklahoma. He is charged with cattle stealing.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 26.—The sheriff yesterday received a letter from Governor Morrill with explicit instructions to prevent the Dixon-Gardner prize fight which is scheduled to come off in the southern part of Leavenworth county. The sheriff says he will have a large force of deputies on the ground and will surely prevent its taking place in the county.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 25.—Deputy Marshals had a fight with Zip Wyatt's gang of outlaws in Wood county. Wyatt was wounded and his horse was killed. The marshals are still in pursuit.

PENDER, Neb., May 26.—Indian Agent Beck, with sixteen Indian police armed to the teeth, has commenced the ejectment of settlers occupying lands of the Flournoy company on the Winnebago reservation. There is likely to be bloodshed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25.—The Jefferson county grand jury has refused to indict Fulton Gordon for the killing of his wife and Arch Brown, son of Kentucky's governor.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 26.—The fifth annual convention of the United Confederate Veterans' association closed yesterday. General John B. Gordon of Georgia, was re-elected commander-in-chief; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, lieutenant-general; department of North Virginia; Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi, lieutenant-general; department of Tennessee; W. L. Cabell, lieutenant-general; trans-Mississippi department. A resolution was adopted that the third of June be set apart for the observance of memorial services in honor of the Confederate dead.

CHICAGO, May 26.—There will be two monuments dedicated on Memorial day. It was decided yesterday by George H. Thomas post, No. 5, G. A. R., Department of Illinois, to dedicate the monument in a lot owned by his organization at Rose Hill cemetery.

SCRAMBLE FOR LAND.

The Race for Homesteads on the Kickapoo Reservation—A Ratio of More Than 10 to 1.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 24.—Within twenty minutes yesterday 85,000 acres of prairie land were transferred into a hive of surging humanity. Yesterday morning the Kickapoo reservation was a barren tract; at night it throbbed with life and activity. At 12 noon yesterday one of the most exciting handi-cap races known in history, not excepting the great rush to the Cherokee strip, was pulled off. Although it was only a third as large as the strip run, it equaled the latter in many respects. As early as 3 o'clock in the morning the Kickapoo reservation was literally lined with humanity, and every preparation was made for the break at 12. Every kind of vehicle imaginable was pressed into service. By daylight people were crowding for advantageous places on the line, all attempting to jam in at the best crossings of the Deed Fork. The Ingram crowd on the north numbered several thousand, while the Chandler delegation on the east was twice as large. Every man who had entered a fractional quarter on the north side of Deep Fork three years ago stood in the middle of the stream astride their best horses, ready to dash upon the balance of the fraction, and a number of women were in the same position without the formality of divided skirts or bloomers.

Promptly on time the signal gun spoke out and the mad rush began. Horses, mules, bicycles, wagons, buggies and vehicles dashed across the line and disappeared in a whirlwind of dust and confusion. No accidents occurred at this starting place. Hundreds of women started, and exhibited the same amount of enthusiasm as the men.

Two townspeople companies are conspicuous and have capital behind them. One from Chandler has for an objective point a place half way between Chandler and Tecumseh and backed by prominent men from Chandler and Guthrie. The embryo town is to be called Kickapoo City. The other is on the Choctaw, midway between Shawnee and Tecumseh City, and is to be called Piney. It is intended as a city to shawnee and is backed by Oklahoma City and Tecumseh capital.

THE HOUSTON REUNION.

Ex-Confederates Condemn Books Presenting an Unfavorable View of the War.
HOUSTON, Tex., May 24.—The weather was clear and bracing yesterday morning, but the streets were too sloppy for the parade of United Confederate Veterans, which was postponed until today. The following report by Gen. Stephen B. Lee was adopted:

"We cannot too strongly urge upon our people the great importance of avoiding as far as possible the purchasing and disseminating of books and literature which are unkind and unfair to the south. An example of this kind of literature is the Encyclopedia Britannica, which, while a work of exceptional merit in many particulars, abounds in such a distortion of historical facts in reference to the south as could have emanated only from ignorance or malignity."

Gen. Gordon called for Gen. Jo Shelby to come upon the stage, but the great Missouri fighter was not present to answer the call. Gen. W. L. Cabell, from the committee on the Davis monument fund, made his report. It recited that, despite financial depression, good progress had been made. It is intended to lay the cornerstone in Richmond, Va., in the spring of 1896.

The ballot for the location of the next reunion resulted as follows: Richmond, 780; Charleston, 49; Atlanta, 298; Kansas City, 4. Richmond was thereupon chosen as the next place of meeting.

A GASTLY FIND.

The Bodies of a Mother and Children Who Disappeared from Omaha Found in the Missouri River.
OMAHA, Neb., May 24.—A Missouri river fisherman yesterday found the bodies of Mrs. Ida Notsen and her two young children. Mrs. Notsen is the Omaha school-teacher whose mysterious disappearance with her children last fall created such a sensation in Omaha. Disappointment in a police investigation alleged as a reason for committing suicide. She left a letter saying she would kill herself and her children because she had not been appointed to a position in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction. Search of the river at the time revealed nothing that would indicate that Mrs. Notsen had carried out her threat. She was a very intelligent woman of 40, with a good standing in state educational circles. Her husband is a Chicago merchant; she taught in Omaha, residing with her parents. The bodies were found firmly tied together with a heavy rope. It wound around them several times. Evidently the miserable woman had taken her children in her arms, twisted the rope around them, and after binding their three bodies together that they might not be separated in death, leaped into the river. The clothing of the children was tied around their necks, as if having been strangled before being carried into the water.

The Treasury's Condition.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows available cash balance \$182,821,962, an increase of \$526,144 for the day; gold reserve, \$98,127,776, an increase of \$928,499 for the day. Most of the increase was due to deposits of gold by the bond syndicate.

Destructive Texas Storm.

ROCKPORT, Tex., May 24.—A wind and rain storm yesterday blew down the St. Mary hotel and Catholic church, and unroofed and partially damaged forty other houses. Rev. Mr. Scarborough, of the Methodist church, was seriously injured. The loss is \$100,000.

Fourth-Class Western Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The post office appointments were made to-day: In Missouri—At Vincennes, Dunklin county, J. Rogers; at Delta, Laclede county, T. Wilson; at Arp, Ozark county, W. Thomas.